

The West Taxed for the Benefit of New England—Speech of Hon. S. S. Cox.

Mr. Cox proves that the people of the West are taxed one hundred and fifty per cent for the benefit of New England.

The House of Congress being in committee of the Whole, considering the bill "To provide ways and means for the support of the Government," and the pending amendments, Mr. Cox obtained the floor and said:

I move to amend by striking out the words, "except duties on imports." The reason for this amendment has, no doubt, been suggested to the committee of Ways and Means by the gentlemen from Pennsylvania [Mr. Stevens], and others. Payment of the public dues ought to be uniform. That is very clear. Perhaps it is impossible at this day to make it uniform, either all in gold or all in paper. But it has a bad effect, especially to one class of people and one section of the country. The retention of these words, "except duties on imports," requires the import duties to be paid in coin. What is the effect of that? Its effect is, beyond all controversy, to increase the price of all imported articles.

The effect of this is to increase the burdens to a certain section and to a certain interest—this is, labor. There is no doubt of that. I have voted against all this banking and currency business by the government. I believed it was bad at first and would lead to worse results. It was like a machine, which, if once you put your hand in, your whole body would follow. It matters little to me which of the plans are adopted. They will alike fail: some more speedily and more disastrously than others. I will vote for the least dangerous experiment. What you want to sustain the Government is confidence in its agents. I venture to say that there is no case of a Government keeping up its credit by running counter to the popular will. Credit is confidence, and confidence implies votes, popular agreement with the policy pursued. This Administration, for reasons not now to be advanced, has, by its conduct of the war and the treatment of the slavery question, dishonored its own bills. The protest of the people is the protest of the Government paper.

I will sustain, as an amendment, the amendment of the committee as the least evil.

But I desire to enter now my objections to this whole policy. I do it by the amendment I offer. Every dollar of new paper issue for circulation increases the burdens of the West. How? By the increase of the price of every article which comes from abroad. The cottons being paid in coin—whether wisely or unwisely I do not now discuss—the price of the coin enters the price of the article upon which there is a tariff, and the consumer pays it. Labor pays it to capital. That principle is now axiomatic in economy.

This bill will increase tribute which the West pays to New England and tends to weaken the bonds between the East and West. I speak this not, as has been falsely alleged of remarks of mine in another place, to favor disruption. I always opposed, and yet oppose, any sort of mutilation of the republic; but to advise this House and the country where these quicksands are! To what end—to hurry us into them? No; but to hurry us away from the pitfalls of danger.

No one except the contractors have made so much money out of this war as the New England manufacturers; and your issue of greenbacks and payment of customs in gold and the high price of gold consequent on your policy have made this condition.

This is plain. I will give you facts, which the wise will heed.

In the first place, they have a protection by the tariff of thirty per cent. (I believe) on foreign goods coming in competition with theirs. The depreciation of the currency has operated as a greater protection to them. At present the premium on specie is forty eight per cent, and on foreign exchanges sixty per cent. The latter must be added to the cost of the goods in the foreign market as well as the duty. This secures to the manufacturer a protection of more than one hundred per cent. Thus I demonstrate it. I take only one item. The importer purchases one dollar's worth of prints in England. When he enters them for consumption he pays thirty per cent duty. This he adds to the original purchase, making \$1.30. He also adds the difference of exchange, sixty per cent, making with first cost and duty \$1.90. On this sum he charges his profit of ten per cent, or nineteen cents, which makes \$2.09. On this sum the retailer adds his profit of twenty per cent, or forty-two cents, making the cost to the consumer \$2.51. Thus, under the present tariff and paper money system, the manufacturer gets an actual protection of one hundred and fifty per cent. Do you wonder that the manufacturers of Massachusetts

settle divide their regular ten per cent, and from twenty to sixty six per cent, extra! On January first the Nantucket Steam Mills of Salem, Massachusetts, divided sixty six per cent, extra, and the Peppercorn Mills, at Biddeford, Maine, divided fifty per cent, extra. Many other mills divided large extras at the same time. Do you wonder that certain interests are satisfied with the war and wish it to continue?

By these facts I have stated you can see how the agricultural interests are impoverished and how the life blood is sucked from the veins of labor through the instrumentality of a high tariff and an unconvertible paper money system. You can see in these simple facts, which are a specimen of the operation of the system, how the great West is taxed and depleted to fill the pockets of the capitalists in the East. The agricultural interest, which is the interest I represent here especially and which produces a surplus above domestic consumption, for which it must seek a foreign market, receives no benefit from a tariff, or from an inflated paper currency. Hence agricultural products do not rise as other products of industry. Let this process go on ten years, and the whole wealth of the West will be transferred to the pockets of New England capitalists. It is a poor return for the patriotic devotion of the West and the farming interests of the Union.

What I object to is this large increase paper circulation, and the consequent rise in gold. It will have the effect of further drawing from the veins of labor, by these manufacturing vampires, their substance.

An Excellent Rebuke to Gen. Milroy and the Abolition Army Officers.

The Louisville Journal, the staunch never faltering and able organ of the Union party in Kentucky, thus administers a deserved rebuke to military interference in our politics. It takes the case of General Milroy as a noticeable example. It says:

"A NEGRO ARMY.—In illustration of the reasons that the people think they have to fear our army when the war is over, we will refer to a recent publication by General Milroy and some other Abolition officers from Indiana. After denouncing as traitors the Democratic members of the Indiana Legislature for fulfilling the wishes and pronouncing the opinions of their constituents, the officers assume to declare for themselves and the whole army: 'When we have crushed armed treason at the South, we will upon our return, while our hands are in, also exterminate treason at the North, by arms, if need be, and by the blood of traitors wherever found.' This infamous threat from his subordinates it is to be hoped the President has not seen. In other days its authors would have been promptly dismissed in disgrace from the army. If such threats can be made with impunity by army officers against the people, who are taxed to pay, clothe and feed them, and be held in terror from the representatives of the people, the days of freedom are nearly gone. We had as well be preparing the funeral obsequies of American liberty. Take this threat in connection with the notorious fact that the last election in Missouri were carried under the terror of the bayonet, and the Senate and the President must see that this is not the time for increasing but for soothing these fears of the people. If they do not see and act they need not be surprised at the daily increasing clamor for peace."

Milroy, and all other officers who have indulged in such language, should be immediately removed from their commands.

THE BONE OF CONTENTION.—The New York Express has the following anecdote, illustrative of the position of the negro in the present contest. It purports to be a conversation between a leading business man and one of Mr. Lincoln's "free Americans of African descent."

Mr. Wilson—Well, Ned, you are ready to shoulder your gun for massa Lincoln, I suppose? He has made a call on you folks to bat down the rebels.

Ned—Oh, no, Massa Wilson, no catch dis child at that kind o' fun.

Wilson—But, Ned, Mr. Lincoln says you are bound to help; the war is to free all your brethren down South; more especially as white soldiers are scarce now.

Ned—Yes, sir, dat's all very puty, but I don't fry my 'possum in that kind o' grease. Look here, Massa Wilson, dem Yankees go down South to lick de people dare, but he find he self mistaken. He git licked he self. Nigger hab mufin to do wid it, one way or tudder, no how. Now he holler to nigger to help him out of demud. I like to ax you a question, Mr. Wilson. Did you ever see two dogs fighting ober a bone?

Wilson—Why, yes Ned.

Ned—Berry well, den; did you ever see de bone fight?

LEGAL NOTICE. THE STATE OF OHIO VINTON COUNTY, IN COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

George Barnett, Plaintiff, vs. William Bray, Joseph Hanen and George W. Johnston, Defendants. Petition.

JOSEPH HANEN, of Washington county in the State of Pennsylvania, will take notice, that George Barnett, of the County of Vinton, in the State of Ohio, did on the 19th day of February 1863, file his petition in the Clerk's office of the aforesaid Court of Common Pleas, within and for said Vinton county, against said Joseph Hanen, William Bray and George W. Johnston, as partners trading under the firm, name of Hanen, Bray & Co., defendants setting forth among other things:

First, That about the 27th day of December 1862, the said defendants were dealers in sheep, that they brought them into the neighborhood of the plaintiff, in Harrison Twp., in said Vinton county. That they offered for sale part of said sheep to plaintiff, that said Bray and Hanen, were present, and that said defendants by said Bray and Hanen, represented to the plaintiff that said sheep were thorough bred Spanish sheep, brought directly from Washington county Pennsylvania, that the growth of the flock were worth twenty dollars per head, that they were of the best quality of sheep known, that they would shear from six to ten lbs. of wool annually, that some of them had yielded ten lbs. of wool the previous spring, the growth of a single year, as said Hanen and Bray, personally knew. That they were sound, free from disease &c. That plaintiff was ignorant of the breed, quality, soundness and age and condition of said sheep, and relied wholly upon the representations of the said Bray and Hanen. That plaintiff agreed to buy fifty head of said sheep, and agreed to pay, to the said Hanen, Bray & Co. and gave his obligations therefor, four hundred lbs. of wool per annum on the 1st day of July in each of the years 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866 and 1867. That if plaintiff became dissatisfied that said defendants were to take back said sheep and cancel his said five obligations given as aforesaid, that the first of said obligations was drawn for 400 lbs. of wool due July 1st 1863, but that the said defendants fraudulently drew for 470 lbs. of wool each, instead of 400 lbs. as agreed upon.

That all of said representations as to breed, quality, stock, yield, value and soundness of sheep were false and fraudulent, and contrived to cheat and defraud the plaintiff, and that defendants well knew the same to be false and fraudulent, that said sheep were not Spanish, would not shear, from six to ten lbs of wool annually, were not sound &c. That plaintiff requested defendants to take back said sheep and cancel said obligations &c.

That said Hanen, as resident of the State of Pennsylvania, that said obligations are in possession of said Bray, that said plaintiff has been and is at the expense of keeping said sheep at a cost of not less than seventy-five cts. per day &c. Second, That the said defendants at the same time and place, further intending to cheat and defraud the plaintiff under like false and fraudulent representations, as to breed stock, value, annual yield of wool, etc. procured the plaintiff to enter into a contract to keep fifty head of said sheep for the period of five years, on shares, of same breed and quality, that the same were to be not over three years of age, a like number at the end of the term to be returned to defendants, and besides plaintiff in the mean time was to deliver to defendants, on the 1st day of July 1863, one hundred lbs. of wool, on the 1st day of July 1864, two hundred lbs. of wool, on the 1st day of July 1865, one hundred and fifty lbs. of wool, on the 1st day of July 1866, one hundred and fifty lbs. of wool, and on the 1st day of July 1867, one hundred and fifty lbs. of wool. That if plaintiff became dissatisfied said defendants were to recind said contract, that plaintiff was ignorant as to quality, breed, value, yield and soundness, of said sheep, received the same, and gave his obligations for the delivery of said wool to defendants, at times and in amounts as stated, that the representations of defendants were false and fraudulent as they knew, that sheep were unsound, would not yield wool as representation etc. that plaintiff sent a messenger to said Bray requesting him to take back said sheep, and deliver up said obligations to the said plaintiff, that said Bray, refused to do so, that said obligations are still in the hands of said Bray, that the keeping of said fifty head of sheep is worth seventy-five cts. per day from the fifth day of December 1862, which said petition contains a Prayer.

That the said defendants and each of them may be enjoined from assigning transferring or in any manner disposing of said obligations or any of either of them, that on the final hearing of this cause the Court may order and decree that the said obligations be cancelled, and declared of no effect, that the defendants may be compelled to deliver up said obligations, and to take back both said lots of sheep and pay the plaintiff for keeping same, not less than twenty-five cts. per day, for each of said lots of sheep, and deliver up said obligations from all the obligations of said contracts, and that he be restored to all he has lost by reason thereof, and such other relief as may be according to equity.

And said defendants will take notice that an injunction will be allowed in all cases with said Aaron Stevens, a Smith. GEORGE BARNETT, a Bratton, attys for Plff. Feb. 25th—63—5w.

LEGAL NOTICE. THE STATE OF OHIO VINTON COUNTY, IN PROBATE COURT.

Samuel Stokely's Admrs., Petition to Complete Real Contract.

The defendants, Andrew Karr, John Holland, Elizabeth A. Wood, William R. Lloyd, and Jane S. Lloyd his wife, Joseph T. Stokely and Mary Stokely, will take notice, that on the 23d day of February 1863, the said Samuel Stokely, deceased, filed a petition against the said defendants, in the Probate Court of Vinton county, Ohio, the object and purpose of which is to obtain an order to complete a contract in writing made by said Stokely in his lifetime with said Andrew Karr, and by him assigned to said John Holland, for the sale of the following lands, situated in said Vinton county, to-wit: The South east quarter of the south east quarter of Section Number three, in Township Number ten, of Range number nineteen, and the south east quarter of the south west quarter of Section Number ten, in Township number ten, of Range number eighteen. And the said half of the north east quarter of Section number ten, in Township number ten, of Range number eighteen; and that said petition was heard by said Court on the 24th day of March 1863.

J. J. McDowell, GEORGE W. MASON, Attys for Petitioner. MOUNTFORD S. STOKELY, Admr. of Samuel Stokely deceased Feb. 25th 1863.—3w.

NOTICE—LOOK OUT.

ALL PERSONS are hereby notified, not to trade for or purchase, five notes, signed by me, dated in December 1862, and calling for four hundred and seventy lbs. of wool, except the first note which calls for four hundred lbs. payable to Hanen, Bray & Co. (said firm composed of Joseph Hanen, William Bray and G. W. Johnston.) on the first day of July in each of the years of 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866 and 1867. Also five other notes to the same parties, of same date, one calling for one hundred lbs. of wool, due July 1st 1863, one calling for two hundred lbs. of wool, due July 1st 1864. And three calling for one hundred and fifty lbs. of wool, on the first day of July in the years, 1865, 1866 and 1867. All of said notes being fraudulently obtained. I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by Law.

GEORGE BARNETT, Feb. 26, 1863.—5w.

GUARDIANS NOTICE.

J. A. Martindill Guardian of Joseph Martindill Matilda Martindill and Sarah E. Martindill, has filed his accounts for inspection and settlement, and will be heard on the 16th day of January 1863.

JOSEPH KALER, Probate Judge. Jan. 22, 1863. 3w.

GO TO THE ORIGINAL CASH STORE

—OF— D. WILL,

For Cheap Goods,

I WILL SELL TO CLOSE OUT FOR SPRING TRADE, BELOW THE PRESENT WHOLESALE PRICE IN NEW YORK.

LADIES DRESS GOODS. SILES. FRENCH MERINOS. WOOL DELAINS. GINGHAMS. CALICOES, &c.

WOOLEN HOODS AND NUBIES. SHAWLS, SHAWLS. LOWESTICS, DOUSTICS.

BLANKETS. FLANNELS. LINNENS. CHECKS. TICKINGS. BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.

Below Manufacturers Prices! CLOTHING AND GENTS WEAR.

OVERCOATS, DRESS COATS, PANTALOONS, DRAWERS, VESTS, SHIRTS AND CRAVATS,

Cheaper than have heretofore been sold. DAN. WILL.

January 1, 1863.—1yr

LEGAL NOTICE. THE STATE OF OHIO VINTON COUNTY, IN COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Aaron Stevens, Plaintiff, vs. William Bray, Joseph Hanen and George W. Johnston, Defendants. Petition.

JOSEPH HANEN, of Washington county in the State of Pennsylvania, will take notice that Aaron Stevens of the County of Vinton in the State of Ohio, did on the 19th day of February 1863, file his petition in the Clerk's office of the aforesaid Court, within and for said Vinton county, against said Joseph Hanen, William Bray and George W. Johnston, as partners trading under the firm, name of Hanen, Bray & Co., defendants, setting forth among other things, That on the 25th day of December 1862, defendants were dealers in sheep, that to induce the plaintiff to buy, defendants represented their sheep to be thorough bred Spanish sheep, from Washington county Pennsylvania that they were of the very best quality, that defendants had paid twenty dollars per head for some of said sheep. That said sheep would shear from five to ten lbs of wool, &c. That plaintiff relying wholly on the representations of defendants bought eighty head of said sheep, to be one year old in spring of 1863, at sum of \$17.50 per head. That in payment for said eighty head of sheep, plaintiff paid defendant one hundred and nineteen acres of real estate situated in Vinton county, described as follows, to-wit: The north west quarter of the south west quarter of Section number four, in Township number nine, of Range number nineteen; and the north east quarter of the south east quarter of Section number four, in Township number nine, of Range number nineteen, and the west quarter of the south west quarter, of section number four, in Township number nine, of Range number nineteen, eleven head of cattle, a seventy-eight dollar; and five notes signed by plaintiff, for two hundred and ten lbs. of wool, the first payable on the 1st day of July 1863, and the other four payable on the 1st day of July, for the same amounts, in each of the years 1864, 1865, 1866 and 1867. That said sheep were not thorough bred Spanish sheep &c. That said Joseph Hanen, does not reside in the State of Ohio, and that said defendants have no office or regular place of business therein. That plaintiff has kept said eighty head of sheep since the 25th day of December 1862, that the said keeping is worth \$1.00 per day, that said Bray, is still in possession of said obligations, which said petition contains a Prayer, that said William Bray, may be enjoined and restrained from conveying said real estate, and that the defendants and each of them may be enjoined from assigning or transferring or in any manner disposing of said obligations or either of them, that they may be compelled to recind said contract, deliver up said cattle and cancel said obligations, restore said cattle or the value thereof with interest, to take back said sheep or lambs, that defendants pay said plaintiff for keeping said sheep, that defendants be compelled to recind said contract, and to take back said sheep, and for such other relief as may be according to equity.

Said defendants will also take notice that an injunction has been allowed in said cause. McClellin, Smith, WILLIAM STEVENS, a Bratton, attys for Plff. Feb. 26th—63—5w.

LEGAL NOTICE. THE STATE OF OHIO VINTON COUNTY, IN COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

William Stevens, Plaintiff, vs. William Bray, Joseph Hanen and George W. Johnston, Defendants. Petition.

JOSEPH HANEN, of Washington county in the State of Pennsylvania, will take notice that William Stevens of the County of Vinton, in the State of Ohio, did on the 19th day of February 1863, file his petition in the Clerk's office of the aforesaid court, within and for said Vinton county, against said Joseph Hanen, William Bray and George W. Johnston, as partners trading under the firm, name of Hanen, Bray & Co., defendants, setting forth among other things, that on the 25th day of December 1862, defendants were dealers in sheep, that to induce the plaintiff to buy, defendants represented their sheep to be thorough bred Spanish sheep, brought directly from the State of Vermont, that the growth were worth twenty dollars per head, of the very best quality known, that they would shear from six to ten lbs. of wool annually, that some of them, to the knowledge of said Hanen and Bray, had actually yielded the previous spring ten lbs. the growth of a single year.

That the plaintiff was ignorant of the quality of said sheep, and relying wholly upon the representations of said Hanen and Bray, bought one hundred head of said sheep, relying as aforesaid upon the representations of defendants as to breed, quality, value, age, and condition of said sheep, and agreed to pay the same to Hanen, Bray & Co., for which he gave his five obligations payable on the first day of July in each of the years 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866 and 1867, for eight hundred lbs. of wool annually, that plaintiff should have the privilege of cancelling said contract if he should become dissatisfied therewith.

That plaintiff sold cattle for seventy dollars to said firm, and that the same was credited on one of said obligations coming due July 1st 1863. That said firm, representing defendants, were false and fraudulent, and made to cheat and defraud the plaintiff as defendants well knew, that said sheep were not thorough bred Spanish, nor of the age represented, of no greater value than from two to three dollars per head, that the fleece will not be more than from one and one half to four lbs. per head, that many of them were so old as to be worthless &c. that plaintiff requested defendants to take back said sheep, and deliver up said obligations.

That said Hanen does not reside in the State of Ohio, and said firm has no office or place of business in said State, that said obligations are in said Brays possession. And that the keeping of said sheep is worth one dollar per day from the 25th day of December 1862.

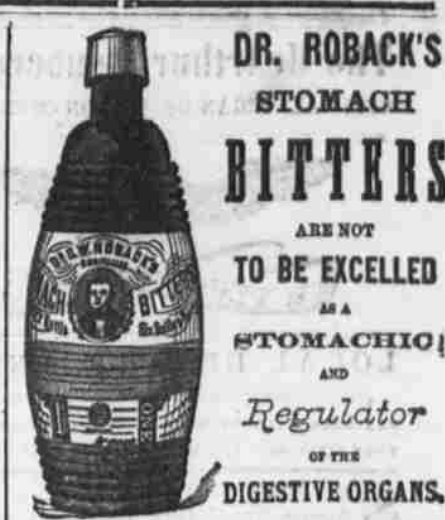
Which said petition contains a Prayer, that the said firm of Hanen, Bray & Co., and each of the members thereof, may be enjoined and restrained from assigning transferring or in any manner disposing of said five obligations, or either of them, that they may be compelled to recind said contract, to deliver up and cancel said obligations, to take back said sheep, to refund to the plaintiff the sum of seventy dollars paid as aforesaid in cattle, with interest, and to pay the plaintiff for his trouble and expense not less than one dollar per day for keeping said sheep, and for such other relief as may be according to equity.

Said defendants will also take notice that an injunction has been allowed in said cause. McClellin, Smith, WILLIAM STEVENS, a Bratton, attys for Plff. Feb. 26th—63—5w.

NOTICE—BEWARE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby notified not to trade for or purchase five notes, signed by me, dated in December 1862, and calling for one hundred and five dollars, with privilege of paying the same in wool, at fifty cts. per lb. payable on the 1st day of July in each of the years of 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866 and 1867, to Hanen, Bray & Co. (said firm composed of Joseph Hanen, William Bray and G. W. Johnston.) All of said notes being fraudulently obtained. I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by Law.

WILLIAM STEVENS, Feb. 26, 1863.—5w.



DR. ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS ARE NOT TO BE EXCELLED AS A STOMACHIC! AND Regulator OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS. These Bitters are not offered to the public as a medicine which will cure all the "ills which flesh is heir to," but as a remedial agent—a great Regulator of the system. In the Bilious districts of the West and South there has, for a long time, been much needed an article of Stomach Bitters, which, if taken in proper quantities, and at the proper time, are a sure preventive of

Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Jaundice, Kidney Complaints, and all diseases of a similar nature.

These Bitters are composed of rare and powerful roots and herbs, which make them Highly Tonic.

Dr Roback's Stomach Bitters are the poor man's Friend.

Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters save the poor man many Doctor's Bills.

Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters are the rich man's Solace and Comfort.

Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters invigorate the weak and debilitated.

Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters drive away melancholy and make Life enjoyable.

Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters are the Soldier's Friend, by preventing Diarrhea, Dysentery, Rheumatism, etc.

These Bitters are put up in quart bottles, of which the above is a fac-simile. The label is finely engraved, and is provided with a safe-guard from counterfeiters. Price \$1 per bottle, or 50¢ for 50¢.

C. W. Roback, Proprietor, No. 6 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, to whom all orders should be addressed.

FOR SALE BY S. V. Dodge, McArthur, Cowdery & Strong, Hamden; C. Johnson New Plymouth; Will & Co., Zaleski; John Holland, Swan; M. P. & C. Carr, Wilkesville, and by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States and Canada.

October 23d, 1862.—1y.

SHERIFF'S SALE. State of Ohio, Vinton County.

Jacob C. Grubb, Plff. against John Swain and Josiah Baker, Defs.

PURSUANT to the command of an order of sale in the above cause to me directed from the Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Ross, I will offer at public sale, at the door of the Court House, in the town of McArthur, in aforesaid County of Vinton, on

Monday, the 30th day of March 1863

At the hour of one o'clock P.M. of said day, the following real estate, to-wit: The north half of the south-west quarter of section number thirty-three. Also the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section number thirty-two, all in township number nine, of range number nineteen in Vinton county, Ohio, containing one hundred and twenty acres more or less.

Taken as the property John Swain to satisfy a judgment of aforesaid Court, in favor of Jacob C. Grubb.

Appraised as follows: Fifteen hundred dollars, and must bring two-thirds of that sum. Terms of sale, cash in hand.

McClellin & Smith, A. NORRIS, Attys for Plff. Shff V. Co., O.